


The Citizen
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E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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A Chicago University professor thinks that "Americans are too blood-thirsty." Move to amend by excerpting the word "blood."

Dr. Philpott says there are more good wives than good husbands, but maybe he is only judging by the volume of conversation.

To think of their calling that poor Spanish prince "Alfonso Pio Cristiano Eduardo!" The boys will probably call him Pi, for short!

If German scientists have really discovered a cure for tuberculosis the rest of the world will applaud their deliberate methods of study.

Grandfather Gould may have thought tennis frivolous beside money-making schemes, but young Jay Gould thinks it is just the racket.

Mark Twain may be expected to have a lot of fun with the Detroit official who has declared that one of his stories is "literary junk."

Henry James says that he has never heard an American woman say "thank you." Poor fellow, what bad company he must have kept in his native land.

"Do something different every day. Get out of bed with a different leg first every morning." Thus Julian Hawthorne, who evidently expects us to remain in bed after the second day.

A South Carolina paper opines that "the tone of a bullfrog is the sweetest note in nature's music." There's no accounting for tastes, as the old woman said when she kissed the cow.

Sir Frederick Treves says that London fogs must be abolished to save the lives of the people. Send for some live Yankee and he will find a method to concentrate them and use them for irrigation.

John L. Sullivan's definition of a mollycoddle—a guy who says "fudge" when he ought to be sending right and left to the jaw—is unnecessarily prolix. A guy who says "fudge," would be sufficient.

The nation is given to understand by the action of the president in waiving a cabinet meeting to jump hurdles that physical exercise is as important toward good citizenship as the exertion of gray matter.

There was quite a mystery about the bridal of Miss Terry, who, in spite of her spinster prefix, is now making happy a third husband. The poet must have had her in mind when he said, "Time cannot wither, nor custom stale her infinite variety."

Brave as Kuroki is, he cannot fail to see manifold reasons, in America, why he should have the welfare of his own country in mind when he says that he hopes the bonds between the United States and Japan will be strengthened with the passing years.

When a man gambles and doesn't win, and then speculates and loses a few times, his wife is fully persuaded that he does it on purpose to keep her out of that exalted station in life where she would be such a bright and shining ornament. It never occurs to her, says the Nashville American, that she might dazzle a few where she is at.

Tuskegee Institute now owns 2,000 acres of land, 83 buildings, dwellings, dormitories, class-rooms, shops and barns, live stock, farm implements, etc., all valued at \$85,000. Besides, it has 22,000 acres of public lands granted by congress, valued at \$135,000, and an endowment fund of \$1,275,000. The institute now has over 1,800 pupils in all its departments, and is growing every year.

In a railway carriage, perched on a cliff overlooking the Severn, near Bridgnorth, England, lives Henry Hudson, a man who has traveled extensively, published more than one novel and written for scientific magazines. He adopted his strange mode of life partly from a love of nature, says an English correspondent. He builds coracles, which he sends to Norway, and has invented socks made from wood, which are being considered by the British military authorities.

Helps and Hindrances to Indians' Advancement
By CARLOS MONTEZUMA.

THOUGH it has taken the government a long time, seemingly, to reach a correct conclusion regarding its reservation policy, it probably is true that it has been for some time clearly advised of its mistakes in the matter. Assuming, therefore, that the system has met with just and lasting condemnation, and is doomed to abolishment within as short a time as practicable, there yet are other pitfalls to be avoided pending the important changes that are at hand for the Indians. Particularly here would we call attention to the tenacious adherence by the government officials, charged with direct control of Indian affairs, to the practice of perpetuating by way of public exhibition the scenes, habits and characteristics of early Indian life, emphasizing them as if they were absolute and permanent conditions and traits adapted and peculiar to the Indians, thus presenting a formidable obstacle and hindrance to their absorption into the civilization of the country.

What may be the ultimate purpose or motive, if there be any, on the part of the authorities for so doing we will not endeavor at this time to discover. It seems to us to be a fact, however, that the "loaning" of a large or small assembly of Indians from the reservations as exhibits at expositions, fairs and private enterprises, together with implements, relics and so-called curios, which may or may not have been a part of the paraphernalia of Indian life, do not, and cannot, in any way contribute in the least toward the one purpose only worthy of consideration—viz: the bringing of the Indian into the civilization by which he is surrounded. On the contrary, it seems to us apparent that the practice is contradictory of the declared intention of the government to aid as best it can the complete separation of the Indian from everything pertaining to his former degraded and unprofitable life. So, as men progress step by step to higher things their backs are turned upon the lower planes of existence where they gladly leave all things pertaining thereto. As man in his advancement must take on the cares and responsibilities incident to his progress, so he should be left unincumbered of things belonging to the dead past.

The Indian will have quite enough burdens to carry in the work which lies before him while endeavoring to adapt himself to the better conditions to which civilization invites him without being handicapped with a mass of worthless truck gathered from an unfruitful past. Those who know the Indian as a man are aware of the fact that he has no desire to dwell upon or live over the scenes and incidents of his past existence, but is ready and willing to forget them while preparing himself for the higher and better life that awaits him. Let us, therefore, give him all possible aid in the laudable work of laying off the old and taking on the new.

The Need of Children's Courts
By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

Any one who will study the question for years, visit the jails on Sunday afternoons and the courtrooms on Monday, will return with the conviction that the need of the hour is for children's courts and for children's judges who are really educators. Only a great heart has any right to sit in judgment on a child. Some judges, well equipped for analyzing constitutional questions, viewed in relation to trying a child are nothing but animated butcher-knives. Put a robe on a tomahawk, and let a boy's scalp stand for his wig, and you have this judge glaring down at children, while under his breath he mutters: "I'll show the little devil!" Thomas Arnold of Rugby is the type of man for the bench of a juvenile court. Arnold put his arms around boys like Tom Brown, at Rugby, and turned many an incorrigible into a noble and praiseworthy citizen. We all have known at least one or two men whose names are the very synonyms for integrity and financial honor who in boyhood committed a crime which the father made good in secrecy. Had these boys been discovered and brought into some of our city courts they would have been sentenced, publicly branded, put into a reform school, where some of the boys are moral degenerates, and so these judges would have cost society some of its noblest and best citizens. For the true judge has the vision that distinguishes between the boy who had gone down once in a weak hour and the second boy who is in danger of becoming a habitual transgressor, both of whom should be kept away forever from the State reform school, where are boys who, representing a third class, are moral degenerates. Witness a boy who was recently examined by a family physician because he insisted on trying to kill everything he saw. He was born of a father who was drunk when the infant began its career. It is not enough that the judge of the juvenile court knows the law and knows the facts; he must also have moral vision and skill to read human nature like an open book. He must be above the boy and girl who have transgressed, as a mother is above the babe that she loves, as the surgeon is above the patient for whose life he is struggling, as the teacher is above the truant, and then his sentence will heal, not hurt, will save and not destroy.

The Test of Genuine Religion
By REV. ROBERT S. GORDON, Milwaukee.

He must unsheath a sword and cut his way to the throne. He ought to bring every faculty of his soul into line for the great fight. Memory rightly used may become a valiant helper.
In jail awhile ago I saw a tramp who illustrated the use some people make of their memories. When arrested he had a large sack full of all sorts of useless rubbish, salmon cans and pickle bottles. The police had to use force to get the stuff away from him. There are people who have made their memory into a bag in which they carry around grudges and imaginary grievances. That makes a galling load and is the poorest possible luggage. Dig a hole and bury the stuff and erect no monument over it. I saw two sisters reconciled awhile ago who had not spoken to each other for 12 years. They had each held one little thing up so close to their eyes that nothing else could be seen. Forget it.

TAFT'S HIGH HOPES
PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS OF THE OHIO MAN.
He is Greatly Admired as Citizen's Jurist and Statesman, But Leading Protectionists Question Whether He is Sufficiently Sound in Their Economic Faith.

Events of an unusual character have conspired to project into the arena of public discussion the aspirations of Hon. William H. Taft for nomination as the Republican candidate for president of the United States. Fully 14 months prior to the assembling of the national convention Mr. Taft comes out in the open as a seeker after this great distinction. With almost equal openness the declaration is made that he is "the administration candidate."

In a recent issue of the Morning Call of Paterson appears a significant letter from one of the foremost citizens of New Jersey, Col. William Harbours, chairman of the executive committee of the American Protective Tariff League, as follows:

"New York, April 29, 1907.—To the Editor of the Call: In last Saturday's Call, under the heading, 'Taft Boom in the State,' you printed an article that would lead the reader to suppose that Secretary Taft was the choice of the Republican party in New Jersey to succeed President Roosevelt."

"Having had the privilege of representing the Sixth district at so many national conventions, may I say for myself, and on behalf of the many friends I have consulted, that when the time comes to nominate the next president, who will undoubtedly be named by the Republican party, the state of New Jersey can select a better protectionist to occupy the White House than Mr. Taft?"

"If we are to continue to enjoy the prosperous times to which we are entitled so long as our country is blessed with bountiful crops, the tariff must be let alone, and Mr. Taft must speak out on this great question, as McKinley did and Vice President Fairbanks has, before visiting congressmen can hope to make many friends for Mr. Taft in the great manufacturing state of New Jersey. Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM HARBOUR."

When Col. Harbours thus early raises the question whether Judge Taft is a good enough protectionist to command the support of a great industrial state like New Jersey, it is an evidence that the time has arrived when the Taft candidacy must be taken seriously. Only a few days previous to the publication of the Harbours letter Hon. Theodore E. Burton, representative in congress from Ohio, paid a visit to New Jersey. The object of this visit was clearly revealed in a speech before a New Jersey audience appealing for New Jersey's undivided support of the Taft candidacy. As Col. Harbours has a rather larger interest in New Jersey affairs than the Ohio congressman can possibly have, and as the moment for plain speaking had plainly arrived, it seems both natural and proper that a protest should be filed against the unripe assumption that New Jersey was going to be sold for an Ohio aspirant. Col. Harbours questions whether so doubtful a protectionist as Judge Taft can command the solid support of the New Jersey delegation in next year's Republican national convention. Many protectionists have similar doubts as to the delegations from other states. It is believed that even in Ohio, Mr. Taft's own state, there are many such protectionists.

This opposition to the Taft candidacy is based upon no feeling of ill will toward the man himself. Far from it. Secretary Taft is warmly esteemed and greatly admired for his splendid abilities as jurist and statesman. He is indeed a most lovable sort of a man, albeit a strong fighter and a hard hitter. He fights in the open, and what he says you can depend on. But is he a protectionist?

Mr. Taft's strenuous advocacy of free trade in Philippine products competing with the products of American agriculture stamps him as a devoted friend of the semi-servile and half-savage Filipino, but it does not make him out a protectionist.

Mr. Taft's persistence in the matter of purchasing in foreign markets materials and supplies for the construction of the Panama canal was doubtless actuated by a desire to enforce strict economy in the canal expenditures, but it was a mistaken economy—the economy of those who urge that the right thing to do is to buy everything in the cheapest market, and that a protective tariff that gives the home market to home production and labor is morally wrong. The congress took issue with Secretary Taft's economic views and ordered him to spend American money in American mills and factories.

Early in the campaign of 1906 Mr. Taft made a speech in Maine in which he pronounced for immediate revision downward of the Dingley tariff. Doubtless he honestly believed it to be true when he said that Republican sentiment demanded tariff revision without delay. But he was mistaken in that belief; mistaken in supposing that the sentiment of the Boston brood of tariff rippers was the sentiment of the whole country. He was speaking in Maine, and Maine was then and now is practically a unit against any disturbance of the tariff. To gratuitously lug in his individual opinion that tariff revision was the

pressing need of the hour was, under the circumstances, of questionable propriety. It was not what a good protectionist would have done.

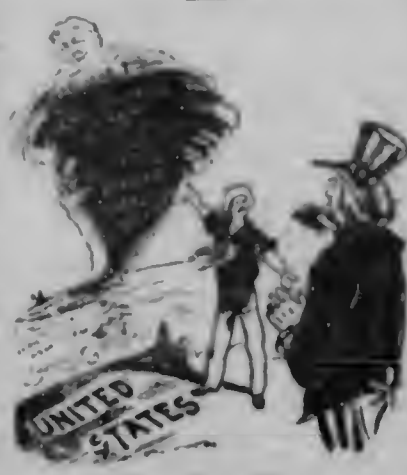
That Col. Harbours in his letter to the Call has voiced the general view of protectionists we think is beyond question. His rank in the world of industry, finance and business, together with his official relation toward the American Protective Tariff league and his many years of conspicuous identification with Republican politics in New Jersey, combine to give his declaration more than ordinary significance. It is well that Secretary Taft's early and frank avowal of his presidential aspirations should be met by an equally early and frank avowal that if he is to stand well with protectionists he must declare himself a protectionist in terms of unmistakable certainty. The next nominee of the Republican party for president of the United States is going to be a protectionist. Current developments along the line of concessions and relaxations all point that way. A rebound back to sane and consistent protectionism is certain to occur, and it will be due in 1908.

WHOLE IDEA IS WRONG.
State Department Errs in Effort to Revise Tariff.

When even Democratic newspapers deprecate invasions across the border line which separates the respective powers and functions of the legislative and executive branches of our government, the situation takes on a serious aspect. The new York American has no love for the protective tariff system, but it gravely questions whether that system can or ought to be changed by an edict of the secretary of state without the concurrence of congress. In a well considered and ably written editorial in the American of May 2 the conclusion is reached that

"This method of dealing with a matter of national magnitude is wrong and dangerous. It threatens disturbance to our whole foreign trade." This presupposes the truth of the reports that in the new dicker with Germany the spirit and intention of the Dingley tariff law have been subverted to an extent that will revolutionize customs methods of appraisal and collection. Unfortunately the supposition turns out to be correct. Our gifted state department has for the time being taken over the authority to revise the tariff schedules downward.

A THREATENING TROPICAL CYCLONE.



A Serious Question.
Referring to the proposed transfer of the tariff making prerogative from the United States congress to the export — and expert — underwriters of Germany, the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association remarks:

"If the reader will compare the concessions made to Germany with the forecast made by the correspondent of the American Economist he will see that our government has shamelessly yielded to the German demand that not the true value of German exports to this country, but the value placed upon them by the exporters is to be the guide to our customs officials in assessing duties. When did congress give to the president the authority to set aside and absolutely nullify the plain provisions of our tariff schedules?"

The practical repeal of the customs administrative sections of the Dingley law is accomplished if the reported concessions are carried out. Congress has explicitly laid down certain rules for the ascertainment of the values of imports. If the state department sets aside these rules so that German exporters and not United States appraising officials may determine such values, are not the power and authority of congress in effect usurped? It is more than possible that this question will be brought up in congress.

Have Kept Things Steady.
"This is no time for standbatters." The foregoing is one of the recent declarations of George P. Hummer, the Democratic candidate for congress in the Fifth district. This sarcastic reference to Republicans who do not favor repeal of the Dingley bill or any drastic tariff changes, has been repeated from time to time for several past years. These years have been the best this country has ever known. Had it not been for the positions held by the so-called "stand-patters" the changes and experiments proposed six or eight years ago would have been entered upon. There are few Americans who are not now glad that these demands for changes were resisted and prevented. Those who now are asking for changes in policies and conditions are those who did their best to prevent present policies and present conditions.—Houghton (Mich.) Gazette.

QUARTERLY REVIEW
Sunday School Lesson for June 23, 1907
Specially Prepared for This Paper

SCRIPTURE READING FOR QUARTER.—Psalm 104:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR QUARTER.—"When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee; and through rivers, they shall not overflow thee."—Isa. 43:2.

Points of Each Lesson.
Lesson 1. Persons—Isaac, Rebekah, Esau, Angela, Jehovah. Places—Hebron, Bethel. Time—Jacob 57 years old. Teachings—God's presence and protection. Progress of Events—The covenant renewed.

Lesson 2. Persons—Rachel, Leah, Laban, the angel, Esau. Places—Haran, Peniel, Hebron. Time—Twenty or 40 years in Haran. Teachings—How to get God's blessing. Progress of Events—Jacob becomes Israel.

Lesson 3. Persons—Isaac, Jacob, Judah, Reuben, etc., Ishmaelites. Places—Hebron, Shechem, Bethan. Time—Joseph 17 years old. Teachings—The evil of envy. Progress of events—Israelites in contact with Egypt.

Lesson 4. Persons—Potiphar, Potiphar's wife, chief butler, chief baker. Places—Tunis or Heliopolis. Time—Thirteen years. Teachings—The strength of purity and fidelity. Progress of Events—Joseph on the way to influence.

Lesson 5. Persons—Pharaoh (Hiknos), chief butler, Asenath. Places—Tunis or Heliopolis. Time—Seven years of plenty, two years of famine. Teachings—Wisdom brings power. Progress of Events—Joseph preserves Egypt.

Lesson 6. Persons—Pharaoh, Jacob the brothers. Places—Tunis or Heliopolis, Land of Goshen. Time—Joseph 89 years old. Teachings—The joy of forgiveness. Progress of Events—The Israelites go to Egypt.

Lesson 7. Persons—Israelites, over-seers, Ramesses II. Places—Goshen, Pithou, Ramesses. Time—Two hundred and fifteen of 430 years. Teachings—Gains from affliction. Progress of Events—Israelites increase to 2,000,000.

Lesson 8. Persons—Amram, Jochebed, Miriam, Pharaoh's daughter. Places—Memphis of Tunis. Time—Moses first 40 years. Teachings—Preservation, Patriotism, Patience. Progress of Events—The rise of a great leader.

Lesson 9. Persons—Jehovah, Jethro Aaron the elders, Menephah. Places—Land of Midian, Mt. Horeb. Time—Moses' second 40 years. Teachings—The call of duty. Progress of events—First steps in the exodus.

Lesson 10. Persons—Jehovah Aaron, Menephah, magicians, Israelites. Places—Zaan or Memphis, all Egypt. Time—Nine or ten months. Teachings—Doom of evil; deliverance of God's people. Progress of Events—Israel obtains release from bondage.

Lesson 11. Persons—Jehovah, Menephah, Israelites, Miriam. Places—Goshen, Eham, Red sea. Time—About one week. Teachings—Doom of evil; deliverance of God's people. Progress of Events—Israel's escape from Egypt.

Review Methods.
Map Review.—Use a map which includes Palestine, Egypt and Mesopotamia. If you have none, copy one from a teacher's Bible, in rough outline, on a large sheet of paper or a blackboard. Provide circles of cardboard marked "Ja," "Jo," and "Mo." Get the class to pin these upon the places where Jacob, Joseph and Moses lived or visited. For Jacob these will be successively Hebron, Bethel, Haran, Peniel, Hebron; for Joseph, Hebron, Dothan, Tunis or Heliopolis, for Moses Memphis or Tunis, Heliopolis, the land of Midian, Horeb, Memphis again, the land of Goshen, Eham, the Red sea. The scholars will take turns fastening on these circles, and as each is put in place something will be told about the event that occurred at that locality. When the class are able to place these circles correctly, removing them and replacing them several times, then take strings, a different color for each of the three characters, and get the scholars to stretch them from one pin to another, to represent the journeys taken by each.

The Three Heroes Review.—Each scholar will be asked, a week in advance, to choose one of the three heroes of the quarter's lesson—Jacob, Joseph or Moses—and prepare a five-minute or three-minute essay upon him, to be read the next Sunday. The teacher, of course, will see to it that each hero is treated in about the same number of essays.

The Four Countries Review.—Divide the class into groups, each group to study together for this review. There will be four groups each to study one of the four countries which our quarter's lessons have entered—Canaan, Mesopotamia, Egypt and the land of Midian. Each group will be prepared to tell what events of the quarter occurred in its country, and of how that country influenced the progress of the Hebrew history.

The Large Problems Review.—This form of review is best adapted to adult classes. It will consist of a series of essays or talks on the following topics: Steps in the development of the Hebrews as a nation. Steps in the development of the Hebrews' knowledge of God. How these lessons illustrate God's overruling of the mistakes and sins of men. Proof of the authenticity of these narratives. Lessons of the quarter's study for modern times. Chief lessons of the quarter for the individual Christian. Some of these topics may best be treated by a general discussion.

HORTICULTURE



MARKING ROWS.

Unique Method Followed by an Ohio Gardener.

The old saying, "More crops grow in crooked than in straight rows," may find favor with some growers, but celery growers get best results from straight rows. Straight rows look more workmanlike and in cultivating, blanching, and harvesting straight celery rows are a necessity. To enable one man to mark out straight rows in the quickest possible way, we stretch two strong cotton lines, which cost us about 25 cents apiece, where the first two rows are to be, say three feet apart.

From a garden drill we remove all the seeding attachments and rim the drill wheels over the first line from a to a. Before running back on second line (b to b) we put the stake of line one from a to c. When we ar-

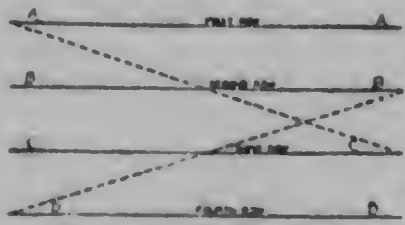


Diagram for Marking Rows.

rive at b, stake of line one is moved from a to c, which puts the line in position for marking the third row. Before running the wheel on the third row from c to c, stake of line two at b is moved to d. When arriving at e, stake at b is moved to d, which puts line two in position for the fourth row, etc.

For long rows, continues the writer in Orange Judd Farmer, we use one measuring stick at each end of the rows and one in the middle. The middle stick is pushed in the ground against the line to prevent the wind from displacing the line. When we plant day after day we do not take up the lines at night, but simply loosen one end to prevent their breaking from shrinkage. The time to wind up the lines would cost far more than they are worth. We can better afford to buy new lines, say every two years.

BLACK LOCUST.

It Supplies the Best Lasting Post Timber to Be Found.

Black locust is one of the most persistent deciduous trees that we have to reproduce itself from the roots, and hence it is essential that one study this particular variety so as to know the right time to cut it if it is to be killed at the root. Grubbing out the trees and cutting them down at different seasons of the year has been tried. If you want the timber to last long in the ground locust should be cut in August or September, but if you desire to kill the trees they should be cut in July and then in September the stumps should be peeled. The next spring an occasional sprout will show from the roots. These will have to be treated the same as you would weeds to get rid of them. The black locust, says Farmers' Tribune, is one of the best lasting post timbers we have and should be planted out on the prairie farms more than it is, for this one item of post timber. We do not think it will last equal to the orange orange, but it is equal to red cedar and can be produced on ground at a much lower price than we have to pay for posts at the lumber yard.

PRUNE NOW

June is an Excellent Month to Trim the Trees.

It may be all right to advise pruning whenever your knife is sharp, but really the best time is during May and June, for during these months trees make their quickest and most vigorous growth, and the wounds made by pruning will heal quicker now than at any other season of the year. The quicker the wound heals the better for the tree. Many old horticulturists say, prune when the leaves are as big as squirrels' ears. If pruning is done before this time the wound is apt to "bleed," and will not heal so readily. If large limbs are taken off paint the stubs so that they will not dry out and crack open. Here is where many make a blunder, says Indiana Farmer. They leave too much stub in the first place, and it is probably split down one side. Before the wound is healed over this stump is cracked and decay sets in. While you are at it do a good, clean job, and sharp knives and sharp saws will help you do it.

Do Good Work.

A word about spraying. Be particular about it. Do good work. Know what you are going after, and then use the stuff that kills. To do a good job of spraying one must know all about insects and fungus diseases, their habits and then know what remedies to use and when to do the work.

Eating More Fruit.

Speaking of the future possibilities of orchard products an old nurseryman says: "Where a dollars' worth of fruit was consumed ten years ago, ten dollars' worth is wanted now. Unless all signs fail, one hundred dollars' worth will be required in ten years from now."

DO YOU SPRAY?

It's the Only Protection Against Diseases and Insects.

Plant diseases and insects are doing so much damage to the orchards and gardens in Oklahoma that it has become necessary to protect the plants by some artificial means, says a communication from the Oklahoma station. The method of destroying the diseased and wormy fruit and foliage is of great value if persistently carried out. This cannot be done in so thorough a manner, however, as to destroy all the diseases and insects present, and a few left over and those that will come from neighboring farms will produce a dangerous number next year. The cheapest and most practical method of protecting plants from diseases and insects is spraying. The ideal method is to spray thoroughly and then destroy all diseased fruit, leaves and trash about the orchard and garden. Either method is good when used alone and the value of each is greatly increased when used together.

Spraying solutions are divided into two general classes. Those designed to prevent the attacks of fungus diseases are called fungicides, and those designed to destroy or prevent the attacks of insects are called insecticides.

Fungicides protect the plants by preventing the fungus diseases from gaining a foothold on the plants. The solutions are composed of materials that destroy the germinating spores where it comes in contact with them. The copper and sulphur compounds are the most effective materials used in these solutions. Most of the fungus diseases of plants that can be prevented by spraying reproduce by means of two kinds of spores. One kind of spore is produced in the spring and summer and germinates soon after maturity. If the spore finds lodgment on tender growing parts of the plant and a favorable amount of heat and moisture are present germination and growth immediately follow. If these spores do not soon germinate they lose their vitality. This process of germination, growth and fruiting goes on during the spring and summer. Late in the season another kind of spore is produced, which is capable of passing through the winter and germinating the following spring. The germinating spore sends the roots directly into the tissue of the plant unless it is a surface growing fungus, in which case the roots spread over the surface of the plant. If the plants are covered with a good fungicide when the spores germinate the spores will be killed.

BLIGHT OF PEAS.

The Green Varieties Are Most Strikingly Affected.

In 1904 the damage in Ohio from this blight was apparently greater than in previous years. It was first noticed on French June peas which had been sown with oats as a forage crop on the experiment station farm. A close examination of the diseased plants showed that the stems had been attacked at many points, frequently as high as one and one-half feet from the ground, though most severely near the ground, where the disease starts.

On the leaves were orbicular or oval dead spots one-eighth to one-half inch in diameter.

Perhaps the most important thing in connection with the life history of the fungus is that the vegetative part,



Blight Fungus on Leaves.

or mycelium, infecting these spots of the pods grows through the husk into the seed. Frequently it grows entirely through the pod, forming similar spots on both sides. When the fungus grows into the seed, brown spots may be formed on the surface. In the worst cases half the surface is frequently discolored and the seed adheres to the pod. These areas are much more striking on green colored peas, such as the Market Garden variety, than on the yellowish varieties, such as the Admiral.

Care of Spruce Plantation.

The trees require no cultivation after planting. Their great tolerance enables them to survive the shade of brush and weeds and eventually to overtop them. The greatest enemy of the spruce is fire, which should be carefully excluded from plantations. Spruce stands should never be severely thinned, as the shallow root system renders the trees liable to be thrown by the wind. This damage is especially great in exposed situations. In case such destructive agencies as insects or fungi appear, specimens, accompanied by an account of the character of the injury, should be sent to the department of agriculture for identification and recommendations for their control.—U. S. Forestry Service.

CURSED WITH SUICIDE MANIA,

THAT HAD DRAGGED THEIR FOR BEARS TO DEATH.

Woe Sisters Drink of Deadly Poison—Dozen Previous Attempts Had Proved Futile.

Cleveland, O., June 8.—Helen Curtis, 11, and Marguerite Curtis, 10, tried to commit suicide at noon Friday. This was the last of a series of attempts which they had made at self-destruction. Friday night Marguerite died and soon afterward Helen.

"They had a mania for suicide," said their grandmother, Mrs. Helen Curtis. The children ate rat poison in the cellar of their grandmother's home on Lakota street. They were taken to St. John's hospital unconscious. The doctors worked over them unceasingly for hours. Their grandmother ascribes their desire to die to an "hereditary impulse." She says their mother and their maternal grandmother were similarly afflicted.

In the family now besides the grandmother are her three sons; Frank, brother of the two little girls, and Clarabel, a sister. Frank is 8 and Clarabel 4.

Marguerite and Helen found a can of rat poison on a shelf in the cellar. It seemed an answer to a year-old desire. They knew it was poison; that it had the power to kill. Often they had told their grandmother that they wished to die by their own hands. One of them pulled down the can and opened it. Then they looked at each other.

Frank, coming down the stairs, found Clarabel sitting on the lower step. She was watching her sister with wide, wondering eyes. As Frank stood there, agitated, one of the children drank deep of the poison; the other seized upon the can and followed her sister's example. With a cry of fright, Frank sped back to the upper part of the house. By this time his grandmother, coming from the kitchen, had reached the top of the stairs. Before Frank could tell Mrs. Curtis what had happened Marguerite staggered on the stairs. Her face was like chalk. She held a small, shaking hand against her breast. In the presence of the death for which she had often wished she was afraid.

"Dead!" she whispered, "I'm dying." Then she fell on the floor, unconscious. Frank, the boy, screamed and looked at his grandmother in horror. The woman bent over the child. The poison had made her very sick. She choked and there was a green stain on her lips. The grandmother, once a nurse and knowing that instant action was necessary, ran for household remedies. As she did so Helen came up the stairs. With her the poison had had longer to act. She could scarcely walk. Her face, too, was ashen. And in her eyes was the fear which had come to Marguerite. Death, actually, was not what her perverted fancy had painted it. For a moment at the head of the stairs she gazed at the boy and at the aged woman. Then she wavered and silently dropped to the floor. Mrs. Curtis applied antidotes and a doctor was called.

Administering what remedies he had with him, he ran to a telephone and called an ambulance. In this both children were hurried to the hospital. Later Marguerite died, and then her sister followed.

BIG TOURING CAR

Hit By Train and Two People Are Fatally Injured.

Camden, N. J., June 8.—A large touring automobile was struck by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad at a crossing near here and the four occupants of the car were thrown out and injured. Two of them, Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, aged 31, and Mrs. Frank Blackson, aged 29, both of Philadelphia, will die. The other occupants, C. E. Henderson, husband of one of the injured women, and H. W. Brommer, of Landingville, Pa., were but slightly hurt.

The party was traveling to Trenton, N. J., and, it is said, attempted to go over the crossing ahead of the train.

Window Dropped on Girl's Neck.

Wantons, Wis., June 8.—Emma Frater, daughter of a Mt. Morris township farmer, was the victim of a curious accident. The girl went to schoolhouse early to decorate it before the arrival of the teacher. Finding the door locked she attempted to climb through a window. The block of wood on which she stood slipped and the window dropped down on child's neck, strangling her. Her father, who later drove past the schoolhouse saw the little figure hanging from the window. He ran to her assistance. On nearing the schoolhouse he recognized his daughter's dress and a moment later had his child's dead body in his arms.

Razed by Cyclone.

Bombay, June 8.—A destructive cyclone swept over Kurrachi. Several steamers were driven ashore and hard by in building remains wrecked. The casualties have not been reported.

Murdered and Robbed.

Melbourne, Australia, June 8.—Bernard Bauer, member of a firm of diamond merchants of this city, was found in his office with a crushed skull, and he died in a few hours. A bag containing \$50,000 worth of gems is missing.

Shot By Burglars.

Ridgewood, N. J., June 8.—When in pursuit of three burglars, Peter Zebrisk, of this place, and Policeman Herman Jervet were shot and badly wounded. The burglars made their escape.



AN IMPEDIMENT TO CLIMBING.

Opinion of Alpine Guides as to Effect of Alcohol.

Is alcohol of use to mountain climbers? At a recent meeting in Rome of the Swiss Alpine club, Dr. Schnyder gave the results of some inquiries he had made. He consulted a number of climbers, and found that 72 per cent. of them always take wine or liquor along on a tour. The guides do the same. Yet there is a consensus of opinion that alcoholic drinks are an impediment to climbing, and should never be taken before the summit is attained, except in cases of great depression or sudden sickness. The effect of alcohol on brain workers has lately been tested by a similar method by a Dutch alienist, Dr. van Vleuten, who addressed his questions to 150 German men of letters, as well as by an association of Swedish students, who sought the opinions of artists as well as writers. In both these enquiries the majority pronounced the effect of alcoholic drink to be detrimental to inspiration. Auguste Rodin wrote: "Alcohol is not for artists. Those who seek their inspiration in it are, like their works, doomed to early oblivion." Gustav Freytag said: "A thimbleful of alcohol suffices to weaken my faculties." Bjornstjerne Bjornson confessed that if he drank only a glass more than his usual amount with his dinner, he had to suffer for it the next day. He has always discarded literary sketches made under the stimulus of wine, having found them unnatural or morbid.

A POOR EXAMPLE.



The Boy's Ideals are Often Poisoned by His Early Environment.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE.

The Ravages Which Alcohol is Working in Norway.

The published report of Dr. Lerop, head of the Evreux asylum, and a medical health officer of Norway, has found its way into British papers, and forms a truly terrible study in the ravages of alcohol.

The report shows that the consumption of alcohol in Norway has risen enormously in the last 50 years, with the following results:

The mortality has risen from 22 per cent. to 26 per cent., the majority of deaths resulting from diseases due to alcohol; the number of crimes has increased from 4.6 per thousand to 8.7, the offenses committed being mainly crimes of violence, the majority of which were due to inebriety.

Dr. Lerop states as associate facts the rapidly increasing number of men found unfit for military service; the largely increased number of suicides; the birth rate diminished one-half; and the number of insane quadrupled during this period.

Holds Saloon Responsible.

"Let America profit by the lesson." "As a judge I have faced the woes, the trials, the miseries and broken homes of society caused only by the want of a proper solution of this problem of problems.

"Thousands and thousands of homes have been broken up, caused by the traffic in intoxicants.

"I have divorced 4,000 people. I have tried no less than 5,000 children in the past six years.

"This lamentable social condition is traceable in a large degree to the saloon."—Judge Ben E. Lindsay, Denver, Colo.

Plenty of Self-Respect.

Mrs. McSwillem—I should think you'd have more self-respect than to drink the way you do.

Mr. McSwillem—Self-respect, m' dear? I'm sho full self-respect, m' dear, that I enter every saloon by back door.—N. Y. Weekly.

Great Reforms.

Great reforms are but the spring tides of evolution—the extra pull of the celestial upon the great deep of human possibilities, when earth and heaven are in conjunction.

1855

Berea College

1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 80 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractures and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 3 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

College of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model School, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 25th day, \$6.00; 50th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 25th day, \$5.40; 50th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 25th day, \$6.00; 50th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.

THE HOME

Strawberry Preserves.

Many people cook their preserves too long, thus making them dark and over rich, with the flavor of the fruit lost.

Hull the strawberries the night before preserving them, and to a measure of strawberries add from three-fourths to an equal amount of sugar. The little tongs which come in boxes of candy will be found convenient for removing the hulls, doing the work even better than the fingers. Standing in the sugar over night will form all the liquid necessary for pressing.

In the morning pour off the liquid, boil and skim, then put in the berries and boil just twenty minutes after it begins to boil. Seal in dry glasses or jars.

Eggs, Scalloped With Cheese.

Cut six hard-boiled eggs in slices and put in buttered baking-pan in layers, alternating with grated cheese. Cover with a white sauce made by rubbing smooth two tablespoonfuls of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed with one tablespoonful of mustard, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper. Cook flour, butter, and seasoning together, stirring constantly, until smooth, then add one and one-half cups of hot milk stir until boiling and beat smooth. Pour this white sauce over the sliced eggs, cover with buttered bread-crumbs and bake fifteen minutes. If cheese is not liked, buttered bread-crumbs may be used instead.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Blossmore.

Part 3.—Practical Teaching.

6. It is a test of their ability to master the subject. This is one of the most important features of the lesson period and one that will tax the ingenuity of the teacher to the utmost. The greatest care and skill is needed in probing into the minds of young children without causing the little ones to shrink or be frightened into silence. It requires a kind of painless mental surgery that every teacher should strive to master.

7. The pupils must have the teacher's assistance in determining the important parts and of getting each part into its proper relations with the rest. It often requires considerable wisdom to do this. As a rule the teacher should not tell which of two ideas is the more important but he should rather point out the qualities that measure the value of each and let the pupil judge for himself in the light of those qualities.

8. The lesson period serves to keep the connection between present knowledge and that which has been learned in other lessons. All new knowledge is gained by means of what we have in store and as fast as the new is gathered it must be properly classified, named and placed where it belongs in the storehouse of the mind.

9. It permits the teacher to fire the minds of the pupils with new zeal for what is yet to be learned. This is one of the delights of teaching, to keep pointing to larger fields, greater achievements and vaster possibilities. This can be done with perfect safety and assurance because the farther we climb the broader the view and the more enchanting the vision.

10. It gives time for the assignment of the next lesson and the measure of its amount. This has already received attention and need not here be further discussed.

These are perhaps the principal items to be observed in the lesson-period where the main object of the lesson is the acquisition of knowledge or of mental culture. If the aim of the lesson should be the gaining of skill, as in a writing or drawing exercise, or in the committing of facts such as tables or declensions, other features may come in but the above are general enough to suit all cases and should always be kept in mind.

4. Explaining and Impressing. When in any lesson a difficulty arises that is beyond the comprehension of the pupils it is the duty of the teacher to make it plain to their understanding. In reading there are frequent allusions that the children cannot possibly understand until the thing alluded to is explained. Such expressions as "He was being used a cat's paw," "he threw down the gauntlet," "he has an ax to grind," all refer to stories or customs that are supposed to be well known to everybody. If the teacher has been properly trained he will know the origin of all such allusions and be able to give the explanation. They are a part of the wisdom of the race and children should know them as early as they can grasp them.

Geography, arithmetic, history and grammar teach with matter that must be explained before it can be understood and every good teacher is a good explainer. It is one of the essentials of teaching.

The first thing to observe is that the explanation must be within the comprehension of the child. The language must be plain and simple. It must be expressed in short sentences, each containing but one statement, and this must be grasped before the next is given. One point at a time is the rule and let it be made so clear the dullest can understand it.

When a difficult matter has been explained until it is supposed to be understood ask one of the pupils to give it in his own words. If there is any hitch it will appear and assistance can be rendered at just the right place. As early as possible children should be taught to locate and state the difficult things they encounter. When they can do this readily explanations become easy. They should also be taught to use every possible means to solve the difficulties themselves. Gradually the teacher will cease to give information directly but will tell them how or where to find it.

(Continued Next Week.)

If You Are Looking For Bargains You must Not Pass This Store

A nice line of Dry Goods Ladies', Collars, Gloves, etc. at Bargain Prices.

In Men's Goods We have the best line of Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Half-hose, Hats, Collars, Ties, etc.

Also some Extra Values in

Suits

We sell Groceries, Tinware and Queensware and pay top prices for Produce.

Yours for Business,

Meye's Cash Store,
Berea, Ky.

"Facing the Music."

Some authorities say that "facing the music" is a phrase derived from the old mustering militiamen, when every citizen soldier, often greatly embarrassed and fearful of making an unsatisfactory figure in uniform, had to step into his place and face the band and its music. The more probable explanation is found in the theater, where actors, waiting their call in the greenroom, have to be ready to go before the audience and literally "face the music."

Auk's Egg Cracked.

The enormous value attached to the eggs of birds which have become extinct has been recalled by the accident that has befallen the specimen of the great auk, which constitutes one of the treasures of the Scarborough museum. Kept securely guarded in the safe, it was recently placed on public exhibition. By some means or other it has become cracked, and its value has been depreciated by more than £60.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

The battalion went on the cars the 3d, to Resaca, and part of the command remained there, and the balance at Calhoun, as garrison guards, until the 13th of November.

The cold, rainy season had caused us to again hover around our rudely-constructed fireplaces, and we officers were for several days quite busy with our muster-out rolls, as we expected the battalion back the 10th. But that and several days passed and we were anxiously expecting them.

The 13th being Sunday, and the camp appearing unusually dull, I took a walk in the city and called on a good lady that had nursed me so kindly during my illness in September. After partaking of a good dinner, a few of us took a walk about the depot, where hundreds of families were waiting transportation north. General Sherman had decided to make the city of Alabama strictly a military post, and in September had ordered all families in Atlanta having male representatives in the rebel lines to be sent immediately thru the lines to their friends, and all other non-combatants in Atlanta to be transported north. The large depot buildings were full, and many families had provided themselves with shelter by stretching up quilts and blankets, tent-fly fashion. Many of these people bore unmistakable evidences of refinement. Viewed under surrounding circumstances in which they were now placed, more wretched than soldier life, little or no shelter, hovering around small, smoky fires, on which women were trying to cook some fat pork and bell coffee that had been given them by Uncle Sam, crying and fretful children clinging to get over-looked in dress skirts, these southern women certainly did not present an attractive appearance. I could but pity them, my heart went out to tender children whom the sad condition of their mother and father's rebellion had caused to be homeless and orphaned. Most of them were little brats, but I could only say, God pity them, and return to my quarters, pondering on the cruelties of war.

Later on the night of the 14th, our pleasant dream of home was broken by the old familiar cheering of the Eighth Kentucky. The 13th and 14th were busy days with the officers. The evening of the latter the men were armed and packed. Orders were given and the men were packed, loaded, and finally turned over to the post inspector, with proper vouchers. We went as usual as if no war was devastating our once happy country.

The 15th of the Eighth moved Lieutenant Pickett and the veteran marched to the east of Lieutenant Stansbury, mounting officer "S. A." and were duly mustered out, the company officers retaining the men's discharge papers until we should reach Louisville, Ky., where we were to receive our pay.

The 16th we bid Pickett and our veteran brothers farewell, and were soon on board the cars for home. We arrived at Nashville and were compelled to remain until morning. The 19th after seeing our baggage safely housed at the Louisville depot, the officers put up at the N— House. Much good feeling was manifested among us, some of the younger officers vying with each other in conviviality, while a few of us older ones, who made less demonstrations of gaiety, felt no less happy at the prospect of soon being once more free from military orders, and at home with our dear wives and other friends that were anxiously expecting our return.

Early the 22nd day of November, 1864, the non-veterans of the Eighth assembled and formed in line our last time, marched to the United States Depository in Louisville, and all, except the officers, whose accountability for government stores had not been settled, received final payment, and the men's discharge papers were by the company officers given them. Then followed a general farewell hand shaking, with earnest vows of eternal friendship, and we hastened to our respective homes, feeling confident that in a few weeks, or months at most, the cruel war would be over by the complete overthrow of the would-be Southern Confederacy.

(CONCLUDED.)

How to Test Progress in the School.

By Lucy K. Flannery.

I would like to answer from my own practical experience a practical question that is often propounded to the teachers in public schools, "How are you progressing with your school?" Now, there are two important qualifications the teacher should possess. Those of power and culture, that of power being more essential than that of culture, because character is more

important than knowledge. Culture enhances the value of power but it can never become a substitute for it. A high grade of culture and the ability to impart knowledge clearly and concisely were at one time conceded to be the essential qualifications of the teacher, but they are not so regarded now.

They are important factors, but the highest, the greatest qualification of the teacher today is to arouse within the pupil a desire for knowledge and to increase that desire until it becomes the controlling element, the fixed characteristic in the life of the child. Herein lies the false application, some teachers mistake culture for power or motion for progress.

Now, there is such a thing as motion without progress and it can best be demonstrated by the spinning of a top. It starts out lively enough at first but directly it drops into a little rut. And then the top "goes to sleep," as the boys say. Like this: Round and round, round and round.

In the same old rut 'tis always found.

Motion, motion and commotion; Never a bit of locomotion. Or promotion, or emotion; And not any too much devotion.

Now, this school goes at high pressure for about two months out of the six and then suddenly energy and ambition—the power supply falls and the school "goes to sleep."

Did you ever see a school like that or have one like that? If so, you can claim to have a "top" school not a "live-top" school, and then there is another school that reminds me of this: Mose says to Simbo, "You black nigger, you, what fat you cross your gallsies befo? Hat my time I can't tell if you cross or gwine in this school." They don't believe that the teacher is tired, and the study of the lesson is not required, the teacher is not advised; visitors are not desired, the library has been retired, the black-board has been fixed; the thought of school makes them all tired.

Did you ever see a school like that or have one like that? If so, the school is a dead school. If the teacher is tired, the study of the lesson is not required, the teacher is not advised; visitors are not desired, the library has been retired, the black-board has been fixed; the thought of school makes them all tired.

It takes time to run a school "up hill," requiring the maintenance of interest, and possibly one must work with in teaching a certain school. We should hardly expect a carpenter to make much progress in building with such tools as an ax, hatchet and a nail and a crooked saw. This would be a poor equipment for a first class carpenter. The live, up-to-date teacher of today to be fully equipped must visit other schools, attend institutes, Chautauques, take Normal training, get out of the old ruts, and above all, not be tied to a post. If we allow ourselves to be tied to a post one hundred and twenty days of the school year, even if it is the post of duty—we lose. As you value your fair name and your future reputation, if you are tied to a post, break the halter, jump the fence; go off somewhere and get new ideas. If it is only for the benefit of the community at large. There are various methods by which you may achieve luminosity and defeat. But if you desire to drain to the dregs the fullest cup of contempt and scorn that a fellow creature can pour out for you, attempt to teach the young Americans of the present day without being fully equipped in mind, body and soul for the encounter. I know of a school where when the pupils forget their books they are forced to sit idle and miserable all day as a punishment—unnoticed, uncared for. Now, what think you of that teacher's equipment?

In these days of smokeless powder and homeless carriages, why not bookless schools? Dear old Socrates adopted this method with the Athenians, and, behold how wise and learned they were! I once visited a school where corporal punishment was inflicted if the pupil failed to salute the teacher on entering the room. A teacher can weaken his ability for restraining more important things by enforcing obedience in insignificant, trivial matters. I am happy to say that teacher has retired from the ranks. Her reign is over. William Tell freed Switzerland in refusing to bow to Gessler's cap. A pupil is quick to recognize authority if there be a head with brains before him but refuses to bow to an empty cap on a pole. Respect begets obedience. Obedience is the proof of love and is the first test of progress in a school, as it promotes order and as order is

Heaven's first law, it should be the schools' first law; for the school is the gateway to Heaven and there can be no progress in disorder. If a boy is unruly, mischievous or even vicious, that is no sign he will defy the teacher's commands. The fact is a boy believes in authority even if he does disregard it. He admires a teacher more who exercises fair, courteous discipline than one who is lax or irregular in government. If done in the right spirit, will make up, shake up, but never break up a school.

It may be claimed that deportment and equipment are not alone tests of progress. No; they are not, but they are tests of the evidences of the conditions of the school, and since there can be no progress where the conditions are bad, these conditions are necessary to progress. Now, the physical test has to do with the attendance; the make-up, not the size of the school but the size of the pupils who attend. Did you ever see a paper of needles of assorted sizes. There are the little one, bright, sharp, with wide, round, open eyes. Then come the larger ones, equally bright and sharp, all ready and willing to do something. You may also find a few good-sized darning needles in the package. But what about the great, big, grown-up knitting needles; and last but not least comes the big-eyed flat bodkin which we are tempted to lay on the shelf and say, "I can find no place for him." But the patient teacher will find a place for him. Teachers need no diagram to explain this application. If your school is made up of "assorted sizes" the signs are good. It stands the test so far. Put this is not all of the test. How does your register compare with that of your predecessor in enrollment and attendance? "Well," you say, "they are not any larger, but I am happy to say we are 'holding our own.'" Now is that progress—merely "holding your own"? You may have good attendance, but if your system is less greater than last year you cannot claim to be making progress. A school that merely holds its own has developed a serious case of the old and fever without the fever. It's a pale life! It lacks energy. We are living in a progressive age. If there is no progress in the teacher there is none in the school. This is a hard statement, but it is a hard fact. One of the

A Letter from Taylor P. Gabbard.

Parker, Ariz., May 10.

To the Readers of The Citizen.—Dear Friend:—In the days of yore, many of us tried the hardy life of the frontier and drew our water from the same deep and refreshing fountain of knowledge, but now the remotest valley of life's path that we have known us far apart.

I left my native hills Monday morning, September 2, 1866, to enter the Civil service by passing muster in the Colorado River Frontier, where I have been for some time.

The journey was a continuous series of interest varying in elevation from a few feet above sea level at the Mouth of the Colorado to more than eight thousand feet on the crest of the Rockies. Leave the river, the trail climbs Needle, California, the trail climbs

used for eighty-six miles by boat down the Colorado river. Often row-boats only can be secured; but fortunately our boat was a small stern-wheel freighter, propelled by a gasoline engine.

It is a saying among the people of the south-west that the Colorado never gives up its dead; and when once in it is almost impossible to get out. Flowing as it does thru a desert region, it is a treacherous river of moving sand.

From his position on the bow, the Indian pilot silently surveyed the river and with his hand pointed out our course among the rocks and shifting sand-bars. Sometimes the walls of the canyons rose hundreds of feet and often the river plunged against them, forming dangerous whirlpools in which small boats and barges are sometimes lost.

Flocks of blue heron, wild geese, a great variety of ducks and other water fowl flow about, lighting down upon the low bars behind projecting points and rising into the air again when we came near.

The few valleys along the river are low and narrow flood-plains, bordered by high and barren mesas, stretching away to the naked mountains.

The Colorado River Indian Reservation is situated in western Arizona and south-eastern California, about one hundred seventy-five miles west of Phoenix and about sixty-five miles south of Needles, California, extending some sixty miles along both sides of the river. It contains three hundred sixty-four thousand acres.

The reservation lies in the midst of a wild and lonely desert, crossed by barren wind-swept ridges with peaks like portentous frowning sentinels looking down as if to frighten the timid away from the wild waste and desolation around them. It embraces a beautiful and fertile valley which has been built up by, and is only a few feet above the river. Snow never falls and the climate is dry and sunny, except the summer months when the valley is green with rice, alfalfa, wheat, cottonwood, ironwood, palo verde, mesquite wood and wild grass; and when viewed from the desert mountains, it is a vision of heaven.

The valley is the present home of the Navajo Indians, of whom I will have to say more later.

Respectfully,
TAYLOR P. GABBARD

Inventions Made by Women.

Among the inventions made by women are paper tips for shoes, the baby carriage, the washing machine, the bread-kneading machine, a self-stirring fountain pen, a portable typewriter, a steam-heating system, the bath, and three hundred and thirty improvements in the sewing machine.

Two Thousand Year Old Mummy.

A mummy who lived his life 2,000 years ago has been taken from a copper casket in Cairo recently. Copper caskets had mummified his whole body. The mummy is in a fine state of preservation.

Mexican Children.

The Mexican children are delightfully interesting. Courtesy with them seems to be inherited. As soon as they can talk they become Chatterboxes, while their innate kindness prompts them to many a delicate attention.

REAL ESTATE

Business and Real Estate In Berea

are becoming more desirable every day and desirable building lots for residences and business are advancing in price. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. I have well established businesses and business houses, dwelling and unimproved lots for sale. You will do well to see me at once.

I AM CLOSING OUT MY Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes Regardless of Cost.

I will sell the entire stock, building and all; or I will sell the stock and rent the building, or exchange the plant for real estate.

I make this offer as I am going to build a business house on my property on Chestnut Street.

THE SECOND LOAD OF BUGGIES will be in in a short time. Save this and wait until they come.

HAMMAR PAINT and OIL COOK STOVES are things that will interest you, and save you money.

Tuesday morning, June 18th, with others, I will leave for Panhandle, Texas, where there will be thirty thousand acres of land sold in one day, and the man who buys this land is the man who will make the money in the next few years.

REMEMBER! We leave on the One o'clock Train TUESDAY MORNING, THE 18th. GO WITH US.

Yours Truly, J. P. BICKNELL, Berea, Ky.

HARRY ORCHARD CONFESSES TO CHAIN OF AWFUL CRIMES

Slayer of Gov. Steunenberg Takes Stand in
Haywood Trial and Relates Bloody Tale
—Alleges Miners' Leaders Were
Instigators.

VICTIMS MARKED FOR DEATH AT ORCHARD'S HANDS.

FRED BRADLEY, retired mine official, San Francisco; blown half way across street and maimed for life by bomb concealed by Orchard under doorstep; also object of poison plot. Motive, revenge.

SHERMAN BELL, adjutant general of Colorado national guard, Denver; waylaid by Orchard and other assassins who sought his life; escaped. Motive, revenge for activity in putting down strike lawlessness.

JUSTICE GABBERT of Supreme court of Colorado, Denver; bomb placed in his pathway exploded by another man, who was blown to pieces. Motive, decisions against Moyer.

GOV. PEABODY of Colorado, Denver; bomb placed in front of his home to kill him by Orchard failed to explode by accident. Motive, upholding law in strikes.

DAVID MOFFATT, president of First National bank of Denver; Adams and Orchard tracked him with guns, but he escaped. Motive, supposed activity on side of mine owners.

JUDGE GODDARD, Denver. Motive, declared eight hour bill unconstitutional.

FRANK STEUNENBERG, former governor of Idaho; Caldwell. Blown to pieces by bomb placed at gate of home by Orchard.

Hoise, Idaho.—Alfred Harsley, alias Harry Orchard, the actual assassin of Frank Steunenberg, went on the stand Wednesday as a witness against William D. Haywood, and made public confession of a long chain of brutal, revolting crimes, done, he said, at the inspiration and for the pay of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

An undertaking by the special prosecutors for the state that they would, by later proof and connection, legitimize his testimony opened the way like a floodgate to the whole diabolical story and throughout the entire day Orchard went on from crime to crime, relating a tale so revolting that those that had come before.

Tells of Revolting Crimes.

Orchard confessed that as a member of the mob that wrecked the Hunker Hill and Sullivan mill in the Coeur d'Alene he lighted one of the fuses that carried fire to the giant explosion, confessed that he set the death trap in the Vindicator mine at Cripple Creek that blew out the lives of Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck; confessed that because he had not been paid for his first attempt at violence in the Vindicator mine he had been treacherous to his associates by warning the managers of the Florence & Cripple Creek railway that there was a plot to blow up their trains, confessed that he cruelly fired three charges of buckshot into the body of Detective Lyte Gregory, of Denver killing him instantly, confessed that for days he stalked Gov. Peabody about Denver, waiting a chance to kill him, confessed that he and Steve Adams set and discharged the mine under the depot at Independence that instantly killed 18 men, and confessed that, failing in an attempt to poison Fred Bradley, of San Francisco, he blew him and his horse up with a bomb of gelatin.

And he has more brutal crimes to tell that will bring his bloody career down to its end at Caldwell, where with a great bomb he killed Gov. Steunenberg. These will come Thursday, for he is to resume the stand when the district court sits again.

Crowd Sickened by Recital.

The story was told to a tense, nervous, rigid crowd that watched with staring eyes for every move and word of the confessing witness; a crowd that was sickened and weary of its disgusting details long before James H. Hawley, pleading illness of himself at three o'clock in the afternoon, secured adjournment for the day.

Orchard retained control of himself almost from the moment he took the stand, and if he suffered much he did not show it. His eyes met those of Haywood several times and the two gazed fixedly at each other.

There were a few preliminaries as to Harsley's birthplace and real name and his first days in the North Idaho coalfield at the Vindicator mine country, and then Hawley led him down to the destruction of the Hunker Hill and Sullivan mine. Harsley said that W. F. Davis, later the president of the union of the Western Federation of Miners at Cripple Creek, had command of the mob. He told of the seizure of the train, the theft of the plant powder, the attack upon the mines, and concluding, said: "I lit one of the fuses myself."

Destruction of Vindicator Mine.

Harsley then told of his flight into Montana and of various journeys in the western country until he turned up in Cripple Creek in 1902, went to work in the mines and joined the Western Federation of Miners again. The witness told of the plot to blow up the Vindicator mine. He confessed that after the strike began he went down into the mine "high grading," and there discovered a quantity of powder. He reported this to Davis, and there, he said, began the plot to do violence in the mine. He said the first attempt was a failure because the cargo man discovered him and his pal and drew their fire, but later a contrivance was successfully fixed by which a discharged pistol set off a bomb and killed Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Beck. Five hundred dollars, he said, was the reward for the murderer.

Then came the journey to Denver, where the witness said he met Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and entered

their employ as assassin. He swore that Haywood paid him \$300 for blowing up the Vindicator mine. Next came the making of two bombs that were tossed into the coal heap at the Vindicator mine, but were never heard from again, and then a digression to confess that before the such he had informed the railway management of a plot to blow up its trains carrying nonunion men. Next the prisoner related how he journeyed to southern Colorado to a guard to Moyer.

After the noon recess the witness told of his journey with Moyer and his return to Denver, where it was suggested, he said, that he kill Gov. Peabody. He said he picked Steve Adams to aid him, and together they stalked the governor between the capitol building and his home, trying for a shot at him with cut-off shotguns.

Haywood and Pettibone were in the plot and furnished the witness with money from time to time, he said. The plot failed because Harsley and Adams followed a carriage containing three women to the Peabody home and excited suspicion.

Next came a plot to dynamite Peabody, and Harsley said they made a bomb, but gave the plan up at the suggestion of Haywood, who was in fear that they would all be arrested. He said he and Adams were told to lay off for a time, but meantime Pettibone suggested that they kill Lyte Gregory, who had been a deputy sheriff and had given testimony against some of the members of the federation.

Orchard Ends Gory Tale.

Hoise, Idaho.—Harry Orchard crowded his admissions of grave crimes Thursday when, continuing his testimony against William D. Haywood, he made an explicitly detailed confession of the murder of Frank Steunenberg by an infernal machine that directly opens the way for his own conviction and execution.

He swore that the assassination of Steunenberg was first suggested by Haywood, was jointly plotted by Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone and himself, was financed by Haywood and was executed by himself after the failure of an attempt in which Jack Simpkins had participated.

Orchard lifted the total of his own murdered victims to 18, and detailed the circumstances under which he tried to murder former Gov. Peabody, Judge Goddard, Judge Gabbert, Gen. Sherman Bell, Dave Moffat and Frank Hume. Incidentally, he confessed to a plan to kidnap the child of one of his former associates.

Under cross-examination by the defense Orchard confessed guilt of the sordid social crimes of deserting his



HARRY ORCHARD.
(Confessed Murderer of Gov. Steunenberg and Many Others.)

INTERESTING POINTS OF ORCHARD'S STORY.

Haywood told me the blowing up of the (Vindicator) mine was a two piece of work. Moyer gave me \$200 and Haywood paid me \$300 for blowing up the mine.

Haywood and Moyer both told me I could not get too fierce to suit them—to go ahead and blow up everything I could think of—to get some of the soldiers if possible.

Moyer and Pettibone wanted to know if I could not work up some scheme to assassinate Governor Peabody of Colorado.

Haywood thought Steve Adams was the best man for the work. Pettibone gave us some sawed-off shotguns and she is loaded with buckshot. We kept after Peabody for three weeks, when Haywood told me to lay off for awhile.

Haywood, Pettibone and Simpkins then wanted something pulled off at Cripple Creek. We planned to blow up the Independence depot. The depot was wrecked and twelve or fourteen men killed. The next day Pettibone gave me \$300. Adams told me he got \$200.

young child and wife in Ontario, fleeing to British Columbia with Hattie Simpson, the wife of another man, and committing bigamy by marrying a third woman at Cripple Creek.

The defense fought the story with a multiplicity of objections and succeeded in heading off an attempt to tell the story of the murder of Arthur Collins at Telluride and in temporarily shutting out the contents of a telegram received and a telegram sent by Orchard after his arrest. But for the rest the state managed to get in the story intact.

Haywood and his kinsfolk listened quietly to the long recital, and about their first show of feeling was one of amusement when Attorney Richardson began his onslaught and brought out Orchard's domestic crimes.

The courtroom was crowded again Thursday, many of the spectators being women.

Orchard's Story Unshaken.

Hoise, Idaho.—Counsel for William D. Haywood continued their attack on the testimony of Harry Orchard at both sessions of the trial Friday, and centered their strongest assault on the events beginning with the explosion in the Vindicator mine and ending with the earlier meetings between the witness and the leaders of the Federation of Miners in Denver. To the extent that traffic with "the other side" in the war of labor and capital in Colorado was discreditable they succeeded in discrediting the witness.

Orchard stood the test and strain very well and held tenaciously to the story he related Wednesday and Thursday.

More crimes, great and small, were added to Orchard's record Friday. The Cripple Creek woman with whom he committed bigamy had three sons; Orchard stole high-grade ore from a mine; he stole two cases of powder from the Vindicator mine; he stole powder to make one of the bombs thrown into the Vindicator coal pit, and he told a lie.

Cling to His Story.

The defense endeavored in various ways to throw the shadow of doubt and improbability around the whole Vindicator story and the alleged connection of W. F. Davis and William Eastery with this affair and the circumstances under which Orchard testified he met Moyer and Haywood and was paid for the commission of the crime, and to discredit Orchard's story that he was sent back to Cripple Creek with unlimited credit and orders to commit any act of violence that he cared to. They confronted Orchard with Easterly and O'neal Barnes and paved the way for the contradiction by them of the story told by Orchard, and several times during the day paved the way for the controverting of his testimony on material points.

UNIVERSAL PEACE.

CRUSADE IS LED BY AMERICA
AMONG HEADSTRONG POWERS.

DELEGATES WILL TAKE ADVANCED

Position in the Discussion and Treatment of the Second Article in Hague Program.

Washington, June 10.—On the eve of the second Hague conference, which assembles next Saturday, the part played by America in bringing about the great international gathering and the nature of instructions under which our delegates are to participate in the congress becomes matters of great interest.

Frequent postponements of the second meeting and prolonged diplomatic wrangles over the subjects to be included in the program under which the conference will be conducted have in a measure obscured the beginnings of the movement for the reassembling of the conference, so that there is not, perhaps, general appreciation of the important part played by the Washington government in initiating the movement.

For the fact is that America really caused the invitation to the second Hague conference to be extended to the world, though the document was actually issued later by the Russian government.

The germ of the idea was found in the meeting of the Interparliamentary union at St. Louis two years ago. The resolution adopted, all urging an extension of the principle of settling international disputes by arbitration were laid before President Roosevelt, who prepared a note addressed to our principal representatives abroad, directing them to sound the government to which they were accredited as to the desirability of reconvening the international conference at The Hague.

The first order of importance, according to the American view, is the proposal that improvements be made in the provisions of the existing convention relative to a peaceful settlement of international disputes as regards the court of arbitration and the international commission of inquiry. Instructions of the American delegates on this point are known to be explicit. They are to do everything in their power to influence the conference to enlarge the powers of the permanent Hague tribunal in dealing with arbitration cases; above all, the effort is to be made to bring more business before the tribunal.

American delegates will also take advanced position in the discussion and treatment of the second article in the Hague program, namely, the additions to the laws and customs of war on land. Details of these propositions relate to the opening of hostilities, the rights of neutrals on land, etc. The necessity for making these additions to the rules of war was made plainly manifest by the Boer war and the Russo-Japanese war. Certain of our experiences in the Philippine insurrection have also had some influence to support liberal additions to the existing code.

WOMEN AND MEN IN SMASH-UP

Which Causes Death of One and Injury of Ten Others.

New York, June 10.—Running 40 miles an hour along a dark stretch of the ocean parkway near Coney Island, an automobile with seven race-track men aboard struck the back of a Victoria carrying two men and two young women, when all hands were gayly returning to the city after a merry night at the shore.

Under the motor car, which turned a complete somersault, one man was crushed to death and another fatally injured. The remaining five, tossed in all directions, were maimed and cut.

Of the Victoria party every one likewise was hurled into the road and hurt. The women, whose names were kept secret, had to be carried into a nearby house and worked over for an hour before they were revived. They are said to be prominent socially, one being described as the fiancée of Herbert Payne Drinkwater, who engaged the Victoria, and who is a wealthy English mining engineer and a relative of the nobility.

Negro Lynched by Mob.

Rideville, Miss., June 10.—Charged with having shot and killed Lee Reynolds, a white man, Lee Fox, a negro, was lynched by a mob of about 50 men near Indianola. Reynolds was shot as he was leaving a hall, where, it is stated, gambling was in progress. Fox was captured and after confessing was hanged to a nearby tree.

Injured By Cyclone.

Des Moines, Ia., June 10.—A dozen families are homeless, several persons injured and property is damaged to the extent of \$25,000 as a result of a tornado which passed through Pleasant Valley.

Fighting the Plague.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 10.—The government has taken drastic measures to stamp out the bubonic plague and has cabled to New York for large supplies of prophylactic acid. The two persons who succumbed to the disease were negro children.

Said to Have Played the Pontes.

New Orleans, La., June 10.—Mrs. Ada Mears, 25, cashier and bookkeeper of the local agency of the Remington Typewriter Co., has decamped with her husband, and the company's auditor declared her accounts \$2,200 short.

STATE NEWS PICK-UPS

OUSTED BY APPEALS COURT.

Suit Against Governor to Force Pay For Maysville Militia.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals affirmed the cases of Gen. Haley vs. Cochran and others, and Cochran vs. Beckham, governor, involving the question of paying the Taylor soldiers for the time they served after Gov. Goebel was assassinated.

The suit asked that the governor be compelled to approve the pay-rolls, and that Haley, as adjutant general, be compelled to certify the pay-rolls to the governor. The court dismissed the suit against the governor, but says: "When the pay-rolls are certified by the adjutant general in obedience to the judgment we have no doubt that the governor will approve them."

Haley is directed to certify to the pay-rolls, and if the governor should decline to approve them another suit will likely be filed asking that he be compelled to approve them so the Maysville militia company can draw its pay.

LIFE OF ADVENTURE

Laid By Former Kentuckian, Who Is Heard From After Ten Years.

Owensboro, Ky.—The whereabouts of Howard Banford, who disappeared from here ten years ago, has been learned through a letter received by Capt. W. L. Lawson, of Lexington, which was written by Banford at Talca, Chile, March 4, and was four months in reaching its destination. Banford tells of his experiences in the West Indies, in darkest Africa, in the Transvaal during the Boer war, in hunting gold in Australia and ivory in Siberia, of a trip up the Himalayan mountains and such stories as rival the tale of Robinson Crusoe. He is now inspector in chief of traffic and trains on the Chilean Central railroad.

Miners Have Protested.

Lexington, Ky.—In a letter received here from James S. Pate, of Midway, who is in the Pittsburg coal districts, the information is given out that 35,000 coal miners in that district have threatened to go on a strike if the mine operators adopt a patent steam pump. The miners, through their organizations, have made a protest to the operators against the use of the pump, which does the work of many men.

Deluge in Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky.—A waterspout in Eastern Kentucky did great damage. Rowan, Carter, Menifee and Bath counties were deluged. Plowed ground was washed off, small bridges swept away and crops ruined. Triplett, Sattler and other creeks are high out of their banks.

Poolroom Case Goes Up.

Newport, Ky.—The case of George Huber, who was fined \$10,000 for renting his place for poolroom purposes, was appealed. Attorney Burkamp prayed an appeal from the decision of Judge Berry, of the circuit court, setting aside the verdict and granting a new trial.

Represents Emperor William.

Lexington, Ky.—Dr. Arnold Frank, a representative of Emperor William of Germany, has leased the stock farm of Wm. M. Fields, near here. He will convert the place into a training farm, where horses will be trained and prepared for the use of officers of the German army.

Trial May Be Postponed.

Lexington, Ky.—The trial of B. Fulton French, John Abner and John Smith, charged with the murder of James H. Marcum, may be postponed when called at Beattyville, June 17, as Commonwealth's Attorney James P. Adams is ill of throat trouble.

\$13,134 For An Arm.

Cattlettsburg, Ky.—A verdict of \$13,134 for the loss of an arm was awarded to John T. Hazelrigg in the federal court here against the Norfolk & Western railroad. He lost his arm when coupling cars for the company.

For Killing Her Babe.

London, Ky.—The trial of Mrs. Murphy, widow of Elmer Murphy, resulted in a verdict of a life sentence. The woman was indicted for murder, being charged with the killing of her infant child.

Long Service Ends.

Danville, Ky.—Dr. L. H. Blanton, who has been vice president of the Central University of Kentucky for the past 50 years, resigned. Though 74 years of age, he has actively attended to the duties of his office.

In Kenner's Stead.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Beckham appointed Proctor K. Mallin, of Ashland, as special judge of Greenup circuit court, to serve during the regular term, Judge S. G. Spencer being sick.

Growers Are Desperate.

Maysfield, Ky.—Dismayed by outrages the "night raiders" have perpetrated, tobacco growers are stationing guards nightly at their plant beds. It is estimated that the tobacco crop will be only half the usual size, due to the damage wrought.

Will Try Day.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Beckham appointed James S. Morris, of Frankfort, as special judge of the Wolfe circuit court to try Walter R. Day, formerly republican state treasurer, for obtaining money under false pretenses.

SURROUNDED IS THE DESPERADO

And His Wealth, It Is Claimed, Can Not Save Him From the Gallows.

Fulton, Ky.—With an incentive of \$500 reward, which amount private friends of the Strong family, of this place, have placed in the City National bank, for the arrest, dead or alive, of Wm. Sawyers, the young farmer who murdered Miss Winnie Strong in cold blood several weeks since, the hunted man is pursued and apparently surrounded about three miles from Fulton, and his capture seems but a matter of a few days more.

Almost as desperate as the famous Tracy, Sawyers has time and again slipped through the meshes of carefully laid nets to capture him, but the posse now upon his trail are determined criminal hunters and his escape seems impossible.

Feeling against the murderer has never abated in the least, and if caught Sawyers' considerable wealth will avail him little to escape the gallows.

DESPONDENT STUDENT

Failed in Examinations and It Is Feared He Ended His Life.

Louisville, Ky.—Despondent because he failed to pass his examinations, J. W. Ramsey, 36, and a fourth-year student at the University of Louisville medical department, has disappeared, and it is feared that he may have committed suicide.

To support his wife while studying he worked as a soda-fountain clerk. Three weeks ago a son was born to them, and the worry of his wife's illness and dwindling finances so preyed upon his mind that he failed in his examinations. The faculty has reconsidered his case, and it has been decided to give him a chance to take the examinations of Kentucky university, within the next few days, and thereby secure his diploma. If he returns in time he will be allowed to take the tests.

RAN A RACE AND WON.

Old Confederate Soldier Gains Liberty By Defeating Mounted Policeman.

Lexington, Ky.—To escape a workhouse sentence, Frank Tatman, 65, an old confederate soldier, ran a race with a mounted policeman and won.

Tatman returned from the confederate reunion in Richmond, Va., and became intoxicated. He was arrested and brought before Police Judge Riley. He pleaded so hard for mercy that Riley told him if he could win a race from a mounted policeman he could go.

Tatman ran three blocks with an officer on a horse and won by three feet, and was released. Several hundred persons saw the race.

Noted Judge Exiles.

Danville, Ky.—Reed S. Nichols, county judge of Boyle, master commissioner under Circuit Judge Bell and one of the most prominent politicians in the Eighth congressional district, while in conference with a few intimate friends at the courthouse, dropped dead of acute apoplexy.

Fixes Franchise Values.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state board of valuation fixed the franchise value of the Cumberland Telephone Co. at \$610,000 and the East Tennessee Telephone Co. at \$250,000. The franchisees of a number of small companies were also valued.

Brothers Wed Sisters.

Mayking, Ky.—A double wedding was solemnized at Boone's Fork, when Willey Bentley, 16, and James Bentley, 18, brothers, schoolboys, were married to Misses Lucetta Isaacs and Mary Isaacs, sisters, 13 and 15, respectively, Rev. Mr. Johnson officiating.

Mangled By a Dog.

Paducah, Ky.—Venice Hendrickson, 10, living near Maysfield, was attacked by a mad shepherd dog and horribly mangled. The bone of the left hip was broken and her legs in places were chewed into shreds. The girl is in a precarious condition.

His Doom Sealed.

Frankfort, Ky.—The court of appeals affirmed the death sentence given to Clarence Sturgeon for killing three men during homecoming week in Louisville a year ago.

Ex-Senator Dead.

Janestown, Ky.—Dr. W. D. Woolfolk, former senator, prominent physician and Mason of this place, is dead. A widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

Contract For Warehouse.

Georgetown, Ky.—The Society of Equity gave out a contract for a warehouse to cost \$9,346. It will be located in the northeastern part of the city, near the Indian refinery.

To Inspect Camp Site.

Frankfort, Ky.—Adj. Gen. Lawrence and his assistant, Col. Parrent, will leave for Janestown, Va., to inspect the proposed site for the encampment of the state guard, as it is almost sure the companies will vote to go to Janestown.

Receiver Asked For.

Paducah, Ky.—Silt was filed here asking for a receiver of the Rex Manufacturing Co., capitalized at \$100,000, on the grounds that it is now insolvent. The company manufactures picture frames and molding.

